

Epiphytica, erecta; foliis distichis, carnosocoriaceis, articulatis; vaginis arpophyllaceo-rugosis; inflorescentiis erectis, ramulosis, multifloris; floribus carnosis, minutissimis.

Vegetatively the plants of this genus resemble those of the genus *Cleisomeria*, but the pollinia are very different. It is perhaps closest to the genus *Sarcophyton*, but the lack of a backwall callus immediately separates the two.

The erect, large and prominently bifurcate rostellum and the vertical stigma, resembling the structure found in *Eparmatostigma*, easily identifies this genus.

Xenikophyton Smeeanum (Rchb.f.) Garay, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Saccolabium Smeeanum* Rchb.f. in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 2: 214, 1887.

Syn.: *Rhynchostylis latifolia* Fischer in Kew Bull. 358, 1927.

SWARTZ FLORA INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS

VOLUME III

BY

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The third volume of Swartz's *Flora Indiae Occidentalis* is generally accepted to have been published in 1806, because no review of it appears before that date. The evidence presented below strongly suggests that volume 3 was issued at least in two parts: Part 1 comprising pp. 1231 to 1566 and Part 2 comprising pp. 1567 to 2018 plus the index. It is possible that Part 2 was issued in two sections, pp. 1567 to 1758 and pp. 1759 to 2018, because at the bottom on page 1758 the catch word **HYME-** indicates that another **HYMENOPHYLLUM** will follow. Yet page 1759 starts with **MUSCI FRONDOSI**.

Pages 1231–1566 cover descriptions of plants belonging to the Linnaean classes of *Diadelphia*, *Syngenesia*

and Gynandria. Of these the Gynandria is of special interest, for Swartz published a comprehensive treatise of Gynandria under the title "Genera et Species Orchidearum Systematice redactarum," in Schrader, Neues Journal für die Botanik, vol. 1: 1-108, March 1805. Throughout the pages, under the generic names which appear in *Flora Indiae Occidentalis*, a reference to the actual page is given: e.g., p. 49 "Neottia. *Jacq. Sw. flor. ind. occ. 3, p. 1397.*"

The most crucial information is to be found on p. 95 under *Dendrobium polystachyon*, where Swartz cites "Cranichis luteola. *Fl. ind. occ. 1433*" in synonymy. This reduction together with a summary of West Indian Orchids discussed in Schrader's Journal in 1805 is added as a postscript to *Flora Indiae Occidentalis*, vol. 3: 1989-1998.

It may be argued that Swartz had page proof in his hand when he prepared the article for Schrader's Journal in 1804. However, further evidence indicates that part 1 of volume three must have already been published and distributed in 1804. The evidence is to be found in Willdenow, *Species Plantarum*, vol. 4, part 1, published in 1805. In that part Willdenow includes every new orchid name and combination which Swartz had proposed in his *Flora* with the actual page references: e.g., "Neottia calcarata . . . Swartz fl. ind. occid. 3, p. 1413." Willdenow also includes *Cranichis luteola* Sw. in synonymy under *Dendrobium polystachyon* Sw. This information, however, he could have only obtained from Schrader's Journal. The fact that Willdenow had an actual copy of Swartz's *Flora Indiae Occidentalis* vol. 3, pt. 1 in hand is further supported by his citing the actual page numbers of *Aristolochia obtusata*, p. 1565 and *Aristolochia grandiflora*, p. 1566, neither of which could have been obtained from any other source!

Thus, it is proposed that the publication date of Swartz, *Flora Indiae Occidentalis*, vol. 3, pp. 1231-1566 be recognized as of 1804.